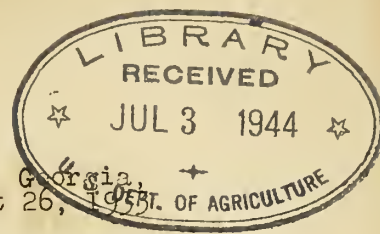


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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics  
Division of Cotton Marketing



Release - 11:00 a.m. C.S.T.

Atlanta, Georgia,  
August 26, 1944

COTTON GRADE AND STAPLE REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 24

The first weekly report on the grade and staple of Georgia cotton was released today by the Atlanta office of the Division of Cotton Marketing. The other States served by the Atlanta office, Alabama, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia have not had sufficient ginnings as yet to warrant a report on the quality of cotton ginned this season.

The report for Georgia which was issued today is based on the classification of samples received mainly from gins in the Coastal Plains district, which comprises the greater portion of south Georgia. Ginnings in other sections of the State have been very meager and accordingly the figures representing classification of cotton for the State as a whole are almost identical with those for the Coastal Plains district, which are shown separately.

The report today shows that approximately 94 percent of the cotton ginned in Georgia this season is of grades White Middling and better consisting of about 32 percent Middling, 55 percent Strict Middling, and 7 percent Strict Good Middling. Of the grades lower than Middling

about 4 percent is Strict Low Middling, less than 1 percent is Low Middling, and a negligible amount of lower classification. The grades of the cotton this season are better than those shown on early reports for this State last season.

The staple of the cotton ginned in Georgia to date likewise indicates some improvement as compared with the early reports last season. The amount of cotton shorter than 7/8 inch is smaller thus far than last year. The amount of 15/16 inch and longer is in greater proportion this year as

compared with early reports last year. The report to date shows about 2 percent shorter than  $7/8$  inch, 71 percent  $7/8$  inch, 19 percent  $15/16$  inch, and 8 percent 1 inch and longer.

As to tenderability for Futures contracts 97.8 percent of the cotton to date is shown as tenderable, and 2.2 percent untenderable. Most of this untenderable cotton is the result of the staple length being shorter than  $7/8$  inch. There are only a very few bales untenderable on account of Low grades, and not any bales untenderable on account of deficiency in both grade and staple.

Weekly reports for the additional States served by the Atlanta office will be released as soon as ginnings in the other States become sufficiently active.

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